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## FUTURE OF ARABIA.

A BIG PROBLEM FOR BRITAIN.

St. Nihal Singh says that with the fall of Baghdad—the nerve centre of Arab civilization—the future of the Arabs becomes a live question. Rightly treated, this race can be made a great friend and a powerful ally of the British, and can for ever prevent German machinations from coming to anything in the Middle East.

The word "Arab" has so degenerated in all countries where English is spoken, that the mere mention of it calls up a vision of an ill-clad, homeless wanderer who cannot be trusted to speak the truth or to keep faith. That impression is misleading. It ignores the resplendent past of the race, the fine culture that it has made to the world's literature, art, science and religion. It equally ignores the fine qualities of head and heart that the Arabs of to-day possess, and the great movement that has been going on among them during recent years to revive their ancient glories.

ARABIA'S ANCIENT GLORIES.

It is strange that it does not occur to the persons who employ the word "Arab" in a derogatory sense, that the very name itself was invented by the Arabs. Algebra is the Anglicized form of an Arabic word that was coined as a name for a mathematical science that the Arabs discovered. The Arabs of old were great astronomers. The science of chemistry originated from their experiments in alchemy—another Anglicized version of an Arabic expression. The Arabs' devotion to literature, poetry, and art made Baghdad a great centre of culture whose fame spread over the East and the West.

The pursuit of the gentle arts did not prevent the Arabs from developing political power. In the heyday of their splendour they dominated a considerable part of Europe and Africa, while their Asiatic Empire stretched from Asia Minor to India. They were great traders as well as conquerors and statesmen, and their commerce extended far beyond their dominions.

Islam, born amongst the Arabs, was the power that impelled them to develop their political power, trade, arts, and sciences. Before the prophet Mohammed rose amongst them, they were a disorganised congeries of races, with low moral and social standards. His vigorous doctrines, however, emancipated them from evils and fired them with a zeal that made them the rulers of half the then-known world.

EXPLOITED BY THE TURK.

A series of misfortunes overtook the Arabs in the Middle Ages. The last and greatest of them all was the establishment of Turkish rule over them. The Ottomans plundered them, they stimulated animosities between tribe and tribe, and clan and clan, on the principle of "divide and rule." Ignorance was encouraged, especially ignorance of modern weapons and tactics of warfare.

Though Turkish misrule and oppression kept the Arabs disorganised, weak, and unlettered, it failed to crush out their spirit. They preserved their race-consciousness to an amazing degree. They kept their physical vigour, and they refused to be enslaved. Baghdad maintained its reputation for fine arts and literature, though not anywhere near what it was in its palmier days.

The Arab of our day is a well-built man. His limbs are lithe. He is unexcelled in horsemanship. He is unafraid of danger. His wits are nimble, even though he may be unlettered. He is proud of the blood that flows in his veins. Indeed, he possesses all the basic attributes of a modern fighter. All that he needs is a training under capable and sympathetic persons.

That a race composed of such men should remain under the Turkish yoke without making a supreme effort to regain its freedom would be against human nature. A movement originated among the Arabs many years ago to revive their arts and crafts and to strike a blow for liberty. Turkey's folly in joining the Central Powers gave these propagandists the opportunity for which they were looking, and under the banner of the Sheriff of Mecca, they freed the land of the Prophet from the presence of the hated Turk.

A BURNER STATE.

It is in the fitness of things that the Arab should be the master of Arabia. The land is his by right divine. Its physical forces have acted and reacted upon his body, and have given to his mind and spirit their peculiar characteristics. Hence the name of Arabia itself, the world's ears. With the Turkish handicap removed and with the sympathy and co-operation of the Allies secured, he will make Arabia respected once again.

Not much reflection is needed to convince anyone that it is to the interest of all the Allies, and especially of Britain, to help the Arabs to become strong, and to remain in friendly alliance with them. Such an Arabia would constitute a buffer State. A strong Arabia and German domination of the East cannot exist at the same time. Anything that may be done to protect Arabia from the Turks and to develop its military and other resources means greater security for British interests in Egypt and India and for Russo-British interests in Persia.

Any help that Britain and the other Allies may give to Arabia would benefit them all in another way. The Muslim subjects of all the Allied Powers feel that the Muslim shrines should be in the custody of a Power of their own faith strong enough to maintain them inviolate from outside aggression. Anything that may be done to secure the custody of Arabia would better the position of the head of the country as the spiritual leader or Caliph of Islam.

Great Britain, it must be remembered, has more Muslim subjects than any other Power. Eastern or Western, Muslim or otherwise. There are about 70,000,000

(Continued on next column.)

## THE GIRL SMOKER.

TOO MUCH OF IT.

Two men on service returning to Portsmouth from Victoria recently found every smoking compartment in the train by which they were to travel occupied by women. Some of the occupants held cigarettes in their fingers; all of them intended to smoke on the journey down, and more than one smiled in a superior way at the men who looked at the "smokers" and passed them by.

It is a sign of the times—and a bad one. Smoking after lunch is now officially permitted among the women workers temporarily engaged at the Foreign Office, and in other Government departments where official permission is lacking, systematic smoking among the women employees is winked at. In public departments, in the offices of private firms, in factories of all kinds, the same state of things exists.

In the days before the war those women who smoked did so in moderation; usually if they bought twenty cigarettes on Monday there would be one or two of them left on the following Monday. At the present time there are dozens of women who admit smoking from one to two hundred cigarettes—and sometimes more—every week. A surgeon who in the last days of 1914 declared that excessive and irresponsible cigarette-smoking among boys was the cause of so many men proving unfit for general service has just stated that one of the greatest evils produced by the war was the growth of this habit in women.

Before the war a woman suffering from "smoker's heart" was an anomaly. Today a physician working in a munition area tells me that among his patients at the present moment are no fewer than fourteen women suffering from this complaint in a more or less aggravated form. Some of them are quite young girls. All of them are women to be regarded naturally as mothers of the future.

There never was a time when babies were of such vital importance as to-day, yet at the very time when we most want strong and sturdy babies, children are likely to come into this world in a weak, weedy, and rickety condition, paying the price for their mothers' devotion to tobacco.

Another peril of the habit concerns munition-makers, among whom the smoking craze has made particular headway. Since it became a breach of the Defence of the Realm Act for matches to be taken into munition factories more women than men have been found guilty in this respect. Smoking in a munition factory imperils the lives of an ill-hundreds of people, yet even this knifedge will not help some women to set aside their craving for tobacco. Again and again women workers are found trying to smuggle matches and cigarettes or a pipe and tobacco into the factory. In about three weeks nearly a hundred and fifty pounds was paid in fines by women munition workers for such offences, besides a number of sentences of imprisonment passed by magistrates who refused to give the option of a fine.

In most cases when a particular vice grips women it confines its operations more or less to one class, but the smoking habit seems to have seized on women of all ranks. It is the old, old story of the quite good or harmless servant making an extremely bad master. If women choose to smoke in moderation and to have a cigarette or so at the end of a hard day's work, even those who think the habit unnecessary will not gainsay it. But when moderation is thrown to the winds, when women are never happy unless they are smoking, when they are ready to take risks in order to satisfy their craving, the position becomes very grave.—H.M.K.N.

## THE VOGUE OF THE PIPE

IS IT A SYMPTOM OF THE BREAK-UP OF OUR SOCIAL FABRIC?

"I'd rather see brown boots and a frock coat than a silk hat and a bull-dog briar," said a man in London recently. The spread of the pipe plague among civilians is probably due to infection by the Army. It has been described in the smoking-room of one of the best clubs as "an undoubted symptom of the break-up of our social fabric."

In the course of a stroll from Pall Mall to Leicester-square, by way of St. James' street, Piccadilly and the Circus, a member of the *Daily News* staff observed:—A young gentleman (of obviously noble birth, wearing perfect tweeds and a velvet hat, who removed a stubby briar from his mouth in order to salute a duchess in a Rolls-Royce car.

A member of the Government not unknown in society, silk-hatted, gripping a well-polished briar-root between his strong teeth as he hailed a taxi, and took his seat in it by the side of a lady.

Some men say that the all-conquering briar is doing much to oust the comparatively extravagant cigarette. There is no news of that in the tobacco shops, however.

## REPRISALS ON GERMANY

Replying in the House of Lords to protests made by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Berosford against reprisals, Lord Curzon said that the French Government and the Imperial War Cabinet had endorsed the policy. It was too early yet to say whether it would be successful, but only one hospital ship had been attacked since the raid on Freiburg.

Muslims in India, not to speak of the Muslims in other countries within the Empire or under its protection. France, Russia, and Italy also have Muslim subjects. It therefore behoves them all to do everything in their power to gain the goodwill of the Islamic world by strengthening the position of the State that has Mecca and Medina in its safe keeping.

## FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Mr. C. Bowers, son of Mr. T. W. and Mrs. Bowers, of Shanghai, has gone home to offer his services to the British Government.

2nd-Lieut. G. Norman Brockhurst, of the Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. Brockhurst, of Yokohama, is a prisoner-of-war at Karlsruhe. At first he was reported "missing."

## HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

On duty from the morning of Sunday, 3rd June, to the morning of Sunday, 10th June.—"A" Co. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer.—Lieut. E. Evan Jones. Next for duty.—H.K.V.C. PARADES FOR THE WEEK END 9TH JUNE. Monday, 4th instant.—VII.

Tuesday, 5th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. on the road outside the Orderly Room, at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Football Ground, Happy Valley, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Wednesday, 6th instant:—Recruits on the Cricket Ground, at 5.15 p.m. under Instructor, Sergt. Oshery. Dress: Drill Order.

Thursday, 7th instant:—Machine-Gun Section at Wellington Barracks, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.

Friday, 8th instant:—"A" and "B" Cos. and recruits on the road outside the Orderly Room, at 5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Tai Koo Sections on the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order. Signalling Section: "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue. Saturday, 9th instant.—VII.

TRANSFER.

No. 108 Pte. J. Spradbery is transferred to "D" Co.

NOTICE.

Reference Corps Order No. 31 Pte. S. H. West is posted to Platoon 8, Section 15, instead of Section 12. (Sgd.) C. CHAMPKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R. Hongkong, 1st May, 1917.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, June 5th:—8 p.m. Inspection by Divisional Surgeon. Uniform: Helmets, Haversacks (filled), Water Bottle (filled), Shorts, Puttees.

Thursday, June 7th:—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. 9 p.m. Gymnasium.

SALVAGE DIVISION.

Wednesday, June 6th:—7 p.m. Gymnasium; Bandage Practice.

Friday, June 8th:—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Tuesday, June 5th:—4.15 p.m. First Aid Instruction; Corporal Kong in charge.

Wednesday, June 6th:—7 p.m. Gymnasium.

Thursday, June 7th:—4.15 p.m. Squad Drill.—Recruits only.

Friday, June 8th:—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. VICTORIA DIVISION.

Friday, June 8th:—5.15 p.m. Bandage Practice. (Sgd.) E. RALPHS (Officer in Charge of District).

## WAR NEWS.

GERMAN SAILOR RENOUNCES HIS ALLEGIANCE.

After renouncing allegiance to the Kaiser, Otto Herring, a young sailor from one of the German liners lying at Hoboken, N.J., received his first naturalisation papers as an American citizen at Mahanoy City. A few hours afterwards he appeared at the local armory and enlisted as a member of the Eighth Pennsylvania. He declared his willingness to fight against Germany, although three of his brothers are German soldiers.

## SCHOOL UP TO 18.

CONTINUATION CLASSES AFTER THE WAR.

The Departmental Committee on juvenile education issued an important report recently.

Belatedly coming to the conclusion that the time has not arrived for a leaving age of 18, the committee recommend that no child should leave school before 14, and that with certain exceptions all up to 18 should be compelled to attend continuation classes, held between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. for not fewer than eight hours a week during forty weeks in the year. The employers should equally be compelled to give them facilities to attend.

For all physical training should be indispensable. Between 14 and 18, they should get a general education, with a bias towards their future vocation; and from 16 to 18 a greater amount of specialisation should be given.

The cost of keeping all children at school up to 14, for which 5,000 more teachers would be required, is estimated at from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000. The 2,000,000 continuation pupils would require about 32,000 teachers, at £2,000,000 a year.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MAJOR D. MACDONALD, V.D.

1.—RESIGNED.

In consequence of the re-organization of the Corps, His Excellency the Governor has accepted with regret the resignation of Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Chapman, V.D., from the Command of the Corps, with effect from the 23rd May, 1917. No. 1892 Pte. W. H. Peters is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, dated 25th May, 1917.

2.—LEAVE.

2nd-Lieut. T. H. Matveyman is granted 2 months' leave from 1/6/17. No. 1377 Spr. W. H. Cornell is granted 2 months' leave from 1/6/17. No. 1896 Pte. D. E. Clark is granted 2 months' leave from 23/5/17. No. 1589 Gr. S. Boulton is granted 1 month's leave from 7/6/17. No. 2098 Spr. O. Carvalho is granted 3 months' leave from 1/6/17.

3.—STRENGTH.

The leave granted to No. 1732 Pte. C. H. Soper having expired, he is removed from the strength of the Corps, dated 30th May, 1917.

4.—ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th June, 1917, is posted at Headquarters.

5.—CARE OF ARMS.

Members of the Corps are reminded that wire gauze is to be used on pull through only for removing hard fouling or rust. For the ordinary cleanings pull-throughs are to be used without wire gauze.

6.—PARADES.

Tuesday, 5th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

8.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kowloon Dock. Tests of Elementary Training. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming Instruction and Firing Instruction.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.45 p.m. Signalling Section "A" class at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 6th instant:—

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kowloon Dock. Tests of Elementary Training. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf, at 4.30 p.m.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units at Headquarters, under Corps Edgcombe, Grimes and Edmonds.

5.30 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section: "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Thursday, 7th instant:—

5.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday, 8th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 6" Section at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground. C. S. M. Witcheil, Corps. Grimes and Edgcombe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Centre Section and Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 Signalling Section: "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

7.—DETAIL.

On duty 10th instant.—Centre Section M.G. Company.

On duty 11th instant.—Right Section M.G. Company.

On duty 12th instant.—Scouts Co.

On duty 13th instant.—Scouts Co.

On duty 14th instant.—Civil Service Co.

On duty 15th instant.—Centre Section M.G. Company.

On duty 16th instant.—Right Section M.G. Company.

Orderly Officer from 10th to 16th instant.—Lieut. Danby.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1917.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MONDAY, JUNE 4TH.

No. 10 Parades or Police School will take place on this date.

POLICE SCHOOL, 5.45 P.M.

Tuesday, June 5th.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).

Wednesday, June 6th.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

Thursday, June 7th.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, June 8th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.45 P.M.

Tuesday, June 5th.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all Companies under C. S. Majors.

Thursday, June 7th.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon.

Friday, June 8th.—No. 3 Company. Also Recruits of all Companies.

UNIFORM.

Helmets, not Caps, are to be worn on all Parades.

REGISTRATION.

Members of the Police Reserve (other than those of No. 3 Company, Ambulance Platoon and Buglers) who have not yet done so, must register under the Registration of Persons Ordinance. Forms may be obtained from this office or from Pass Office, Central Station.

The Ordinance applies to (1) all the above members over 18 years of age, and (2) their wives and daughters, if over 18 years of age.

Forms, duly filled up, may be returned to this office or to Central Station.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.)

1st June, 1917.



HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.  
MISSING "DITTY" BOX.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed by Mr. Wood upon a coolie who was found guilty of stealing a "ditty" box from one of H.M. ships. The coolie was seen in the act of stealing the box from the cook-house by a stoker.

## THE GAMBLING SPIRIT.

A rich coolie of Kowloon was sent by the rich farmer to collect the fees from his fellow coolies. The man collected something over \$9 and then proceeded to gamble with the money, and to lose practically all of it. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

## A CHILD'S BODY.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with dumping the dead body of a child in Caine Road.

Evidence was given by a *lukong* to the effect that he saw the woman in the act of depositing the body outside the door of 28, Caine Road. The woman stated that the child, which did not belong to her, had been ill for five days. A Chinese doctor was sent for, but, as he would not come, it was decided, on the suggestion of the principal tenant of the house, to take the child to the Italian Convent. She (defendant) was asked by the mother to carry the child, and she did so. Upon arrival at the Italian Convent she pulled the bell several times, but got no response. Then the child suddenly became worse, and it was put down on the pavement to rest. However, after being placed on the pavement the child breathed its last. At this moment the *lukong* came up and charged her with dumping the body. When the *lukong* arrived on the scene the mother, and another woman who was present, ran away, leaving her (the defendant) with the baby.

Dr. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, said the report from the medical officer of the mortuary not yet been received; it was due to arrive that day.

The case was adjourned pending the production of this report.

## LIFE ON THE "PHEUMPENH."

At the Hongkong Summary Court yesterday, the case was mentioned in which Walter J. Stokes is claiming from R. M. de la Sala, Captain of the *Pheumpenh*, the sum of \$1,000 for alleged libel.

Mr. Grist said that he was appearing for the plaintiff and his friend, Mr. Shenton, for the defendant.

Mr. Shenton remarked that his client had not arrived in the Colony yet, but he was expected back that day, so that he would like an adjournment. It was a libel case.

The case was adjourned. Counsel have been engaged.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.  
FOR THE HOMELESS IN  
NORTHERN FRANCE.

## TENTH LIST.

Tai Sun & Co.	\$ 100.00
W. Jack	50.00
Anonymous	30.00
"Iron claw" fund	50.00
Seng Heng Hong	10.00
Queen Mary's Needlework	500.00
B. D. T. Y.	50.00
Jose de Obedia	50.00
On Wo & Co.	30.00
R. R.	11.11
Ouvrier des Dames Francaises	
de Hongkong	41.92
Previous Lists	15,056.97
	\$1,000.00
Total	\$16,000.00
	\$1,000.00

As shown above, the subscription in favour of the homeless populations in the liberated areas in northern France reached the total amount of \$16,000 made up of private donations and \$1,000 given by the Hongkong Wai Charities Committee.

This amount represents a total of 79,530 francs, which have been sent to the French Foreign Office as the "Hongkong Subscription." It has been stipulated that these sums should be remitted to the mayors of the villages liberated by the Franco-British advance. They will be distributed among the distressed families which have suffered the most during the two years and half of the German occupation.

The French residents and the French Consul in Hongkong do hereby convey to the generous donors the expression of their grateful thanks, the more so because the Hongkong community, though solicited by numerous and unceasing appeals for national war funds, has so generously contributed to this French relief fund. They find in this readiness of the Hongkong community to relieve all sufferings a noble proof that among the Allies there is not only the unity of front but also the unity of charity.

## SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SWATOW, May 27th.

## SWATOW'S MAIN ROAD.

For cleanliness Swatow has, perhaps, deservedly, a better name than the town of Amoy, but we are not far off the mark when we say that it would be difficult to find, all the world over, in any town that makes a pretence at civilization, a worse-kept road than Swatow's main thoroughfare. We remember that this road was under the supervision of a foreign road committee, and, on the whole, it was then kept in a better state of repair. Now, I believe, it has been handed over to the Board of Police. Pedestrians find it very annoying, especially on rainy days, when puddles are innumerable. Riches have to zigzag the whole way. In the Police Board we question if there is one who knows aught of road-making. The police who try to help people to walk straight should surely try and make the roads wells for their feet!

## THEATRICAL STAGES ACROSS THE STREETS.

There is an old Chinese custom which, although unsuited to and a nuisance in busy streets like those of Swatow, is hard to abolish. It is that of building theatrical stages across the main streets. Traffic is stayed or has to find with difficulty another outlet. There are many protests from the shop-keeping class, whose trade, they say, is injured. It says something for the Chinaman that, in order to show respect for the birthday of his goddess, he is willing to suspend his business for a day or two.

## A NEW GENERAL.

It is announced from Peking that General Mok is about to leave Swatow and that a new general has been appointed in his place. The new general shares the surname of the famous Chinese sage Confucius.

## THE WILY CHINESE.

Some of the local authorities are airing a well-known grievance. In their endeavours to root out opium and gambling they are being balked by means over which they cannot exercise authority. There are a considerable number of Chinese residents registered as belonging to foreign nations who are alleged to abuse their rights by trafficking in these illegal ways, knowing that if they open opium or gambling dens they can do so with impunity, seeing that they are not subject to their own native administration. This, of course, is one of the many disabilities China lives under, seeing that she has not yet been admitted into the favoured group of nations. Surely the Board of Police can easily find a remedy in cases such as these.

## PROMISE OF NEW COINAGE.

It is announced that we are going to have new subsidiary coins. We have been told this so often, however, that we shall "wait and see." The issues are, it is said, to be 50 cents, 20 cents, and 10 cent pieces, as well as copper 1 cent and ½ cent pieces. These would certainly prove a great improvement upon the interminable and bulky strings of cash. But is a Chinaman ever so happy as when in possession of strings of cash? How tame a dollar in comparison with a thousand cash!

ENEMY VESSELS IN SOUTH  
AMERICAN PORTS.

## NEARLY A MILLION TONS.

Sheltering in ports of the various Latin-American States are 205 German and Austrian vessels, representing a gross tonnage of 815,423. Chile (says the Central News) has the largest number. Here there are 89 German vessels, aggregating 315,383 tons, many of them being large sailing ships, which in pre-war days were used for carrying wheat or nitrates to Germany. Nine steamers, all of them over 5,000 tons, are at Valparaiso. A number of the sailing vessels are fitted with auxiliary motors, giving them a speed of five to 10 knots.

In Brazilian ports there are 45 German vessels, totalling 235,181 tons, and four Austrian ships, aggregating 18,801 tons. The steamers are without exception cargo craft of a class of which there is a great shortage at present, vessels capable of carrying from 4,000 to 13,000 tons of cargo, and among them are to be found many of the finest cargo boats of the German mercantile marine.

## SPORT.

## LAWN TENNIS.

## TENNIS LEAGUE—"A" DIVISION.

## CHINESE RECREATION &amp; VANGUARD.

This match, postponed from last Saturday, was played off on the 31st ultimo and resulted in a win for the Chinese Recreation. The following are the scores:—

C. R. C.	VANGUARD.	GAMES.
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po	Keung v. Manley and Lee	2-2
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po	Keung v. Grose and Ahlo	2-2
Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po	Keung v. Lo and Lo	2-2
Wong Po Kee and M. P. Lo	Manley and G. Lee	2-2
Wong Po Kee and M. P. Lo	Grose and Ahlo	2-2
Wong Po Kee and M. P. Lo	Lo and Lo	2-2
Yow Man Tzun and M. W. Lau	Manley and Lee	2-2
Yow Man Tzun and M. W. Lau	Grose and Ahlo	2-2
Yow Man Tzun and M. W. Lau	Lo and Lo	2-2
Total		58-41

ARMY SERVICE CORPS' REMARK-  
ABLE RECORD.

The Army Service Corps were defeated at Blackheath on the 31st March, by a strong United Services fifteen by two tries (6 points) to one try (3 points). They have won twenty-three matches in succession, in the course of which they scored 1,000 points to 27.

## WHAT WE MAY COME TO.

[BY A MORBID PESSIMIST.]

"Summoned for using a covering of sugar on a cake and abetting in the sale of it, a confectioner at — was fined ten shillings, on each summons."

A painful scene was enacted at the Old Bailey when John Scuttrack, the well-known banker, was convicted of possession of a Bath bun. A secretary deposed that, entering the prisoner's office, she found him unable to speak and noticed that he slid a newspaper over his desk. Having had suspicions aroused by noticing crumbs on his floor, his secretary raised the paper and found the half-consumed bun. In fulfilment of her obvious duty to her country, she communicated with Scotland Yard.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and said that he had formed the Bath-bun habit in pre-war days and was unable to resist temptation. He made a pathetic appeal for mercy, urging that in any case his City career was ruined.

Passing sentence of two years' imprisonment, the judge said that he would consider revision of the sentence if the prisoner divulged the source whence he had obtained the bun. The authorities had long suspected the existence in the City of a secret bun shebeen.

Agnes Blair, The Nourishments, Penge, was acquitted at Croydon of employing a domestic servant known as a "general" in contravention of the Munitions Acts.

Discharging the case, the chairman of the Bench said that only the most complete proofs could be accepted in a charge of this serious nature. The Bench accepted the defendant's evidence that the alleged "general" was a paying guest. For his own part he could not imagine any more wildly improbable story than this trumped-up fable of the existence of a domestic servant of any sort in these days. And indeed, though he ought not to say it, he was inclined to think that, even if the case had been proved, the defendant's organising acquisitiveness ought to be rewarded by a seat in the "Win the War" Cabinet.

"Too much sugar" was the successful defence of a man charged at Barnet with disorderly conduct and assaults upon the police. Defendant expressed contrition and explained that his wife discovered some lump sugar in an old canister. It being his birthday, he foolishly took two lumps of it in a cup of tea, and it "got into his head." He had no recollection of his subsequent behaviour.

"Suicide while burdened with remorse" was the jury's verdict at the inquest upon a Wimbledon builder. The deceased, once a highly respected resident, had been leading a life of extraordinary crime. He built, to the order of a man who had since absconded from justice, a house costing more than £20 building outlay of any sort limited by the realm. He had dressed his wife and children in boots (sensation in court), whence procured the police could not trace. He had travelled by rail to Epping and Richmond obtaining travel permits under pretence of business journeys (further sensation), thus paying only three times the pre-war fare. He used matches for his pipe (sensation again), munching buttered toast while on night duty as a special constable, and on one occasion entertained friends on 1017 ale at thirty shillings a bottle. The coroner remarked that it was a terrible case of unprincipled and depravity, leading to a tragic end.

T.B.

"Can any girl tell me the three foods required to keep the body in health?" There was silence till one maiden held up her hand and replied: "Yer breakfast, yer dinner, and yer supper."

THE WAR IS NOT "NEARLY  
OVER."WHY WE MUST NOT LEAN ON THE  
UNITED STATES.

[BY LOVAT FRASER.]

The war is not over. Its worst and most dangerous phases have still to be developed. We must not lean upon the United States.

The very splendour of President Wilson's declaration is a temptation. It makes one feel like sinking into an arm-chair and leaving it to America to save civilisation.

But civilisation is already saved. The men who settled the destinies of mankind were those very humble men Marshal Joffre and Field-Marshal French. History will recognise that the battle which broke the power of Germany was the Battle of the Marne. After that mighty conflict Germany made one more serious effort. She staked her destiny upon the first battle of Ypres. When Great Britain overthrew her in that battle the future of the world was decided.

We rejoice that the United States has entered the war, because we know full well that she means business. We are convinced that she will draw the sword, and not merely draw, *cheques*. We are convinced that she will use the knowledge of Americans and of the United States to doubt what the result will be. The American nation will assuredly go to war with both feet. I do not take any notice of calculations about the number of divisions which the United States Government can put into the field in a given time. I do not care about figures and reports. I happen to have set foot in America. I know a little of the American spirit, and I am confident that on the great day when the horsemen of the liberty-loving nations ride through Potsdam, America will be there. Once the President has declared war you could not keep the United States out with a pitchfork. All calculations are absurd when they are brought into contact with the great waves of human emotion which the later phases of this war have generated. It is good to be alive and the younger nations among whom are Russia and the United States are teaching us the pathway to victory over the ridiculous presumptions of the Prussian text-books.

It has been said with truth that we have not fully grasped this war and all that it means. One perceives the truth of the statement when one reflects upon the splendid story of the entry of the Australians into Bapaume. You must have seen Australia to know what this means to Australians. You must have seen not only the glory of Sydney, but the spacious country in the heart of Australia, north of Lake Eyre. I often think it must be difficult for Englishmen to understand the pride Australians feel in Australia. When you have seen their country you comprehend in a moment. But translate these thoughts into American and try to think what an American soldier will feel when he lands upon the soil of France with his President's inspiring words ringing in his ears.

At the same time, we must recognise that the United States cannot help us to win the war next week. The enemy are in a stronger position than we are willing to acknowledge. The submarine campaign is not in its latest phases an idle menace. The war in the air has never truly gone in favour of the Allies, and it certainly is not going in our favour today. Sir William Robertson has warned us of the strength of the Germans in point of numbers. We ought to realise how formidable is the position with which we are confronted. The United States might help us next year, but no American help will be of use to us this year, and the war will be decided this year. I do not mean that it will be ended this year, but that the events of this year will determine the end. We ought to recognise that in France the enemy are in a very strong position. Again and again we are being misled by paltry triumphs on the outskirts of the war. The victories of Sir Stanley Maude and Sir Archibald Murray are of no primary importance. This war will not be won in Palestine or in Mesopotamia, and all the learned explanations of the seriousness of these outlying campaigns are extremely misleading. The war will be won or lost *near the heart*, and the heart of this war is in France. We must keep on fighting in France. We must keep on fighting Germans. The eloquence of Mr. Winston Churchill is most misleading and mischievous. I can conceive nothing more wanton than his latest statements. This war would never have been won in the Dardanelles, any more than it would have been won at the North Pole. It will be won in France, and the man who will win it is, we hope and believe, Sir Douglas Haig.

The Government calls for more men. My fear is that when eighty millions of human beings are thrown into the scale against Germany we shall not realise how strong and how practical are the conditions against her. We shall think that because President Wilson has declared war there is no need for us to continue our endeavours.

We are grateful for the promised help of the United States, but we are bound to recognise that this mighty struggle rests primarily upon our own shoulders. I repeat that the war is not over and that we must not lean upon the United States.

There have been many speculations about German strategy during the next few months, and I should like to add my own. Everybody seems to scoff at the thought of an invasion of this country, and I hope that the current opinion is warranted. At the same time I should like to state why I think the last stroke of the Germans will be invasion. The primary reason is that Great Britain is the principal enemy of the Huns. They must smash us or nobody. The next reason is that if they do not defeat us, they are themselves undone. It cannot be too often repeated that the first and foremost enemy of Germany is not America, but Great Britain. Hand in hand, we shall destroy the Prussian system, which has aroused our wrath; but it will be a long business. *Daily Mail*.

## INTIMATIONS

LANE,  
CRAWFORD & Co.

ALL SIZES IN MEN'S

## BATHING SUITS

WITH SKIRTS, WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES,

From \$3.00 Each.

## A.S.A. SWIMMING SUITS

IN NAVY AND BLACK, ALL SIZES \$2.00 EACH.

## NON-ACTINIC AERTEX CELLULAR

## GOLF SHIRTS

WITH COLLAR AND POCKET



## UNDERVESTS

HALF-SLEEVES

## THE USE OF RED GARMENTS IN THE TROPICS.

It has been definitely proved by the medical profession that the sun's rays in the Tropics act very forcibly, but that it is the blue rays (known scientifically as the actinic) which produce sunstroke, and the red rays (known as the non-actinic rays) do not have any harmful effect. Heat alone is not injurious, as is evidenced by the fact that persons can stand high temperatures in Turkish baths, and stokers stay for days in boiler-rooms, without injurious effect, but heat together with strong sunshine often results in disaster.

THE CELLULAR Co. have therefore produced a specially-dyed red AERTEX fabric which is not a bluish-red, but is so carefully selected as to colour that only the red and orange rays are allowed to act on the body.

## RECOMMENDED TO ALL OUTDOOR SPORTSMEN AS A

## PREVENTATIVE FROM SUNBURN.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR  
BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES.  
V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR  
WHISKY.THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR  
WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

[407-2]

TELEPHONE 546

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

A FEW CHEAP LINES

— IN —

## LADIES' WHITE SHOES

\$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.50 PER PAIR.

## VERY SPECIAL PRICES.

[39]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.

**SECOND OFFICER.**  
Apply—MARINE DEPARTMENT,  
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (SOUTH CHINA),  
LTD. [719]

## TO LET.

**FURNISHED FLAT,** Tregunter Mansions,  
May Road, for 2 months from the middle  
of June.  
Apply—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE**  
CO. [720]

CANTON-KOWLOON  
RAILWAY.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED  
that on and from TUESDAY, June 5th,  
SEVERAL IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS  
will be made in the Time Table.  
NEW TIMING OF EXPRESS TRAINS.

TOWN	a.m.	p.m.
Leave CANTON	7.45	12.25
UP		
Leave KOWLOON	8.05	12.10

\* Saturdays and Sundays only.

Important alterations have also been made in  
the Local Train Service.

For further particulars see Time Tables,  
which may be had on application at all Stations  
and at the Head Office Kowloon and Canton.

NOTE—For the convenience of the public  
arrangements have now been made for the  
publication of the Time Table in this news-  
paper in an abbreviated form. It will be found  
in the front page, and will in the future always  
occupy the same position.

By Order,

**WEN TEH CHANG,**  
(Managing Director,  
Chinese Section,  
Canton-Kowloon Railway.

By Order,

**H. P. WINSLOW,**  
(Manager,  
British Section,  
Kowloon-Canton Railway.  
Kowloon, 1st June, 1917. [714]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Government Notification  
No. 230 of 25th instant the EXCHANGE  
BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction  
of Public Business on MONDAY, the 4th June,  
1917.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1917. [710]

## NOTICE

**MR. WILLIAM MALCOLM WATSON**  
having retired from our business, his  
interest and responsibility ceased as from 31st  
December, 1916.  
**MR. JOHN DUFLOU HUTCHISON** and  
**MR. THOMAS ERNEST PEARCE** will  
continue to carry on the business in Hongkong.  
**JOHN D. HUTCHISON & CO.**  
Hongkong, 29th May, 1917. [705]

## NOTICE

**NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.**  
**ARCHIE WONGWAL**, expert mechanic  
from his factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now  
in charge of the Cash Register business in  
Southern China.  
**AMERICAN TRADING CO.,**  
General Agents,  
**HONTZ & CO., LTD.,**  
Representatives,  
144, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong. [688]

## WANTED.

**OFFICE** at the Central Location.  
Apply to—  
**FURUKAWA & Co.,**  
20, Des Voeux Road Central. [703]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY  
LOAN 1917.

Subscription to the LIBERTY LOAN is  
opened at THE RUSSO-ASIATIC  
BANK, Hongkong, from date to the 28th June,  
1917.  
The price of issue is 85 per cent.  
The Loan is free of Income Tax and other  
taxations.  
The Loan is issued for 50 years and will be  
redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning  
in December, 1922.  
The Loan may be repaid at any time after the  
29th March, 1917.  
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 19th  
March and the 29th September.  
Interest on the loan runs from the 29th  
March, 1917—interest from that date to be added  
to the price of issue.  
Special favourable rates will be quoted for  
Russian Exchange.  
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free  
of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be for-  
warded free of postal expenses.  
The Bank is ready to give every facility to  
subscribers in the shape of advances against the  
Bonds.  
**G. TISDALE,**  
Manager. [609]

## FOR SALE

**ONE 104 B.H.P. ROBEY ACKROYD**  
**OIL ENGINE** complete with and  
coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous  
Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts  
with ammeter regulator.  
Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for  
ACUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete  
with instruments for 100 Amps.  
For further particulars apply to—  
**LINSTEAD & DAVIS,**  
Alexandra Buildings. [61]

## AUCTIONS

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-  
tions from the Liquidators of  
Messrs. JESSEN & Co. in pursuance of an  
order of the Hongkong Government to  
sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon)  
on TUESDAY, the 5th day of July,  
1917, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,  
THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hong-  
kong, and being RURAL BUILDING  
LOT No. 19.

Is One Lot.

The Property Consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and  
premises known as "Lysholt," 104, The  
Peak, situate near Mount Gough, in the  
Colony of Hongkong, with an area of  
124,032 square feet and registered in the  
Land Office as Rural Building Lot  
No. 19.  
The Lot is held for the unexpired re-  
mainder of a term of 75 years created therein  
by an indenture of Crown Lease dated  
the 23rd day of April, 1896.  
The Annual Crown Rent is \$66.00.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,  
Solicitors for the Liquidators,  
or to the Undersigned,  
**GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer. [597]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of  
Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES &  
HOUGH have received instructions to  
sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY,

the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M.,  
at their Sales Room, 104, House  
Street, Victoria, Hongkong:

The Following VALUABLE LEASE-  
HOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria,  
Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground  
situate at Victoria aforesaid and known  
and registered in the Land Office as  
SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101  
and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT  
NO. 101. Together with the messuages,  
erections and buildings and buildings  
thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road  
Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999  
years, created by a Crown Lease dated  
the 8th day of April, 1868.  
Area in respect of Section "A" of  
Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft.  
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$24.45.  
Area in respect of Section "B" of  
Marine Lot No. 101—675 sq. ft.  
Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to

Messrs. STOKES & MASTER,  
Principals Buildings,  
104, House Street, Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Liquidator of  
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK,  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

**SHOP** to let in Alexandra Buildings.  
Apply to—  
**SECRETARY,**  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.** [708]

TO LET.

**NOS. 3 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD**  
Apply to—  
**DAVID SANBORN & Co., Ltd.** [623]

TO LET.

**"ARDSHEAL," No. 119, TEN PEAK,**  
newly done-up.  
Apply—  
**CHATER & MODY,**  
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

**NEW HOUSE** in Conduit Road. Ready  
for occupation. Also **1 GODOWN** in  
Duddell Street.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**H. M. H. NEMAZEE,**  
1 Des Voeux Road. [402]

TO LET.

**IMMEDIATE entry.** Two very desirable  
**SHOPS** situated in Lee House Street,  
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently recon-  
structed.  
For rent and other particulars apply to—  
**THE MANAGER,**  
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,  
46, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

**FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES** in Gordon  
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon  
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon  
TO LET OR FOR SALE.

**KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48** with  
wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal  
Storage or erection of Godowns.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE**  
CO., LTD.,  
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

**OFFICES** at 2, Connaught Road Central.  
**OFFICES** in King's and York Buildings.  
**HOUSES** in Clifton Gardens, Connaught Road.  
**HOUSES** in Broadwood and Marston  
Terraces.  
**HOUSES** on Shumshun Canton.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-**  
**MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.** [62]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## OLD BROWN

## BRANDY

E

QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.  
Telephone 816. [12]

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the  
Japanese Consulate General, Hong-  
kong, wish to express their heartfelt  
thanks for the kind attendance of  
friends at the funeral of the late  
Consul-General S. Takahashi, also for  
the floral tributes sent and the ex-  
pressions of deep sympathy tendered.  
[709]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 2ND JUNE, 1917.

## THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

THE news which came from Russia on  
Thursday must not be taken too seriously.  
Few, perhaps, are in a position to  
estimate at its proper value the influence  
of the Council of the Soldiers' and  
Workmen's Delegates, and there was  
consequently a tendency to exaggerate  
the importance of the declaration recently  
made by that body. Certainly, if the  
articles outlining the war policy of the  
Council that have been published in the  
official organ in Petrograd faithfully  
represented the opinion of the people  
they would destroy at one blow all  
prospect of a speedy and vigorous resump-  
tion of military operations on the Eastern  
Front. Fortunately, there is good reason  
for believing that they do nothing of the  
kind, and there is at present, at any rate,  
no reason for the abandonment of those  
high hopes which were built upon the  
welcome intelligence cabled last week that  
the difficulties attending the formation  
of a Cabinet in Russia had been  
surmounted. The Soldiers' and Work-  
men's Delegates were elected by the  
various regiments of the Russian Army  
and by the labour organisations in the  
country at the outbreak of the revolution  
in order that they might assist in the  
task of restoring order. With the  
establishment of a properly constituted  
and universally recognised government  
their raison d'être ceases to exist.  
Moreover, it must be remembered that  
there is a Council of Delegates in all the  
larger centres of population and that, so  
far, there has been no particular endeav-  
our to establish a central body endowed

with authority to voice the opinions of  
the nation as a whole. Therefore, when  
the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's  
Delegates in Petrograd repudiates the  
pronouncements of the Government and  
declares bluntly that "Russia will not  
sacrifice a single soldier to help her  
Western Allies to repay a historic in-  
justice," it is speaking for itself alone,  
and its views may be, and very probably  
are, resented and repudiated by delegates,  
elected by the self-same process, in Mos-  
cow, Vladivostok and elsewhere. In  
another column we publish a speech de-  
livered in Hongkong by a Russian official  
deputy in which the following passage  
occurs: "We have destroyed a dynasty  
that had a great preponderance of Ger-  
man blood in its veins and was betraying  
Russia. In the same way we shall be  
able to destroy and throw off the yoke of  
any other treacherous parties who are  
betraying, either willingly or uncon-  
sciously, liberties that have been newly  
won, and who are sulling the honour of  
our great nation in the eyes of Allied  
nations." This is a thinly-veiled refer-  
ence to the activities of the Soldiers' and  
Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd.  
Their activities have already aroused a  
feeling of bitter resentment in the Army  
and Navy, and it is the firm conviction  
of those best qualified to judge that these  
particular delegates will be superseded  
within a week. They have no mandate  
to define the meaning which Russia  
applies to the word "annexation," and  
they do not, in any sense, represent the  
people of the country. If they have by  
devious methods so strongly entrenched  
themselves that force alone can remove  
them, that force, we are told, will un-  
questionably be exerted, for the Army  
and Navy are now as one in their deter-  
mination to fight unceasingly until all  
the objects of the Allies have been fully  
achieved. Far from despairing, there-  
fore, that the Anglo-French offensive will  
lack Russian co-operation, there is good  
reason for believing that within a much  
shorter time than many deem possible,  
we may see Germany attacked on sea and  
land in a manner which will develop an  
entirely new situation and materially  
lighten the task which confronts our brave  
armies in France.

The Peak Church being closed for re-  
pairs, there will be no service to-morrow  
(Sunday). The Church will be re-opened  
on Sunday, June 10th.

While a coolie was following his em-  
ployment in the work which is in pro-  
gress on the roof of the Hongkong and  
Shanghai Bank, he came into contact with  
a live electric wire and was electrocuted.

A Chinese school-boy has been sent to  
the Government Civil Hospital suffering  
from minor injuries to the face and right  
arm as a result of being knocked down  
by a motor-car in Queen's Road East.  
The boy ran out from under a verandah  
into the car, which eventually conveyed  
him to the hospital.

Major-General P. G. Twining, C.M.G.,  
M.V.O., who served in the China expedi-  
tion of 1900 and was mentioned in  
despatches, has been appointed Deputy  
Adjutant and Quartermaster-General on  
the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-  
General's Staff. He was mentioned in  
despatches in February and June, 1916,  
and awarded the C.M.G.

Brevet Colonel (Temporary Brigadier-  
General) A. Skeen, C.M.G., Indian  
Army, has been appointed A.D.C. to the  
King. He was mentioned in despatches  
in August, 1915, and awarded the Brevet  
of Colonel. He took part in the China  
Expedition of 1900.

Captain Wingham, R.N., has just writ-  
ten a book dedicated to Admiral Sir John  
Jellicoe, entitled "Spun Yarns of a  
Naval Officer." The *Broad Arrow* says  
of the author: "It was his fortune in  
the early part of his career to be  
stationed in the Far East. He saw the  
Old Japan, when a part of that nation  
was still in revolt against the intrusion  
of the West, and when Chinese Gordon  
was fighting the Taiping Rebellion. Cap-  
tain Wingham took part in the rescue of  
Gordon at a critical moment."

"I hear, Tommy, you saved a life in  
the war."

"Hi did, sir."

"How did you do it, Tommy?"

"By not himisting, sir."

## OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES.

SITUATION OFFICIALLY  
EXPLAINED.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES RE-ASSUR-  
ING MESSAGE THROUGH THE  
"DAILY PRESS."

In order that the situation in Russia  
might be explained to the local Russian  
community authoritatively and  
explicitly a Russian official delegate  
has been sent to Hongkong with in-  
structions to answer fully any  
questions that might be asked and  
to elucidate any matters upon which  
there might be doubt or misunderstand-  
ing. He was accorded a splendid recep-  
tion and delivered a stirring speech  
which was cheered to the echo.

Yesterday he called at the *Daily  
Press* office in order that we  
might make public his mission through  
the columns of this paper. He was  
particularly anxious, he said, that the  
British community should understand  
the position of affairs in Russia.

Questions were raised regarding the  
responsibilities of a newspaper under the  
censorship regulations, but the  
delegate was insistent that the infor-  
mation, which he was about to supply,  
might be published, and ought to be  
published, without the least  
delay, in order to correct wrong  
impressions which he had been  
led to believe, were being created. He  
said—

"I arrived in Hongkong . . . from  
in the capacity of a delegate.  
The joyful and sincere reception that  
was given me by my fellow countrymen  
showed me how welcome was my  
arrival as a delegate from home, and  
how necessary it was for someone to  
explain and expound the situation,  
authoritatively.

"I took this opportunity to convey  
to my attentive audience what the feel-  
ings of all honest and true Russians were.  
I explained the duty of Russians towards  
our valiant allies, who have taken upon  
themselves the whole weight of the Hun  
onslaught during this trying and  
historically critical period that our  
country is living through. I further  
explained what the majority of true  
Russians thought of the war, and said  
that our Allies are now looking to  
Russia for a definite answer. I told  
them what this answer should be.

"My watch-word is as follows:—  
The introduction of the strictest  
discipline, the complete victory over  
German militarism (that is to say  
when Russia, in conjunction with the  
Allies, finally smashes and disarms  
the German Empire, and the German  
Mailed Fist can no longer be  
brandished threateningly). Only  
then, and not before, can the long  
suffering Russian people look for-  
ward to a state of brotherhood,  
equality and freedom, and only then  
will it be possible for her to develop  
her resources.

"The deafening cheers, and the nume-  
rous congratulations and demonstrations  
my speech brought forth, proved to my  
satisfaction that my watch-word was the  
watch-word of my listeners.

"The telegrams that were immediately  
dispatched to the Provisional Govern-  
ment swearing support proved that  
from this moment the number of true  
Russians had increased.

"All my hearers asked to be sent on  
active service and, in this way, 'backed  
up their words.'

"Knowing the feeling that exists in  
the Russian fleet and amongst most of the  
Russian citizens, I venture to add the  
following remarks:—

"Let our heroic ally Great Britain  
not look on the Russian Revolution in  
a sceptical manner, and be at all  
anxious as to results.

"The new Russia will be able to prove  
that her people really love their country  
and their freedom and that patriotism is  
not yet dead in Russia and that national  
honour still exists.

"I already hear the thunder of voices  
which cry: 'We have destroyed a  
dynasty that had a preponderance of  
German blood in its veins, that was  
betraying Russia.' In the same way  
we shall be able to destroy and throw  
off the yoke of any other treacherous  
parties which are betraying, either will-  
ingly, or unconsciously liberties that have  
been newly won, and who are sulling  
the honour of our great nation in the  
eyes of Allied nation.

"Russia's honour to-day demands that  
every true citizen should say:—

"Carry on the War to a victorious  
finish, stand by the Allies and support  
the freedom of Russia.

DEATH OF DR. J. M.  
ATKINSON.

FORMER PRINCIPAL CIVIL  
MEDICAL OFFICER IN  
HONGKONG.

Telegraphic news has been received  
from the Secretary of State for the  
Colonies that Dr. J. M. Atkinson, former-  
ly Principal Civil Medical Officer in  
Hongkong, died on the 23rd ultimo. It  
was known by his friends that for some  
months past Dr. Atkinson had been lying  
in a precarious condition due to aneurism  
of the heart. His untimely death will  
be deeply lamented by the very large  
circle of his friends who are still in the  
Colony, and heartfelt sympathy will be  
extended to his widow, who was well-  
known here as the popular and very  
efficient matron of the Government Civil  
Hospital, and to his two young sons.

Dr. Atkinson spent twenty-five years in  
the service of the Colony. He came to  
Hongkong in 1887 from London, where  
he had been Resident Medical Officer of  
St. Mary Abbott's Infirmary, Kensing-  
ton, and Medical Officer of the St. Mary  
Abbott's district of Kensington. He  
came out to the Colony as Superintend-  
ent of the Government Civil Hospital and  
Medical Officer to the Small-pox  
Hospital and to the Lunatic Asylum.

After acting for two short periods, in  
1890, as Colonial Surgeon, he was ap-  
pointed in 1897, Principal Civil Medical  
Officer and President of the Sanitary  
Board, in succession to the late Dr.  
Ayres. When the Sanitary Department  
was re-organised Dr. Atkinson ceased to  
be the President of the Board. While  
holding the post of President he received  
the thanks of the Secretary of State for  
his services during the plague epidemic  
of 1898. For some time he was a member  
of the Legislative Council, and from 1903  
up to the time of his retirement in 1912  
he was a member of the Executive  
Council.

Dr. Atkinson made a reputation as a  
very skilful physician and rendered very  
valuable services to the Colony through-  
out his career in the furtherance of  
medical and sanitary improvements. He  
was responsible for the introduction of  
European nursing sisters in the Govern-  
ment Hospital, and was intimately con-  
nected with the establishment of the  
Victoria Hospital.

Socially, the late Dr. Atkinson was  
well-known in many circles in the Colony.  
He was an enthusiastic cricketer and an  
expert lawn-tennis player when here,  
and he was for some years President of  
Hongkong Cricket Club. He spent  
twenty-five years in the service of the  
Colony, and retired on pension at the  
age of 56.

Since the war began Dr. Atkinson had  
been employed under the War Office and  
had charge of a military hospital. In  
conjunction with Mr. Murray Stewart  
he was also a representative in London  
of the Hongkong War Charities Com-  
mittee.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RECENT BOXING  
CONTESTS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have to thank Seaman Simoes  
for his kindly letter, and to express my  
regret for any misunderstanding.

It is scarcely necessary to reply further  
to "Observer," but I repeat that Ahearn  
could not be counted out while Royal  
prevented his entry to the ring. If  
Ahearn, on being allowed to do so, had  
not entered the ring then the count should  
begin.

Rule 4 does not say "the other man  
meanwhile to return to his corner," as  
stated by "Observer."

There was nothing meriting disquali-  
fication in any of the bouts.

I did not say that I consulted any one.  
What I said was that both Referees  
agreed on the result of the Simoes-Smith  
fight independently. I consulted no one  
and gave my decision at once on all the  
bouts.

Thanking "Observer" for all the nice  
things he has said of me, and you, sir,  
for the favour of space in your columns,  
—I am, etc.,

W. S. BAILEY.

[This correspondence must now close—  
Ed., H.D.P.]











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party from the Liquidators of  
 Jones & Co., at Sales Rooms,  
 Geo. P. Lammet.

**Monday, 13th Aug. —**  
 3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold  
 property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs.  
 & Hough.

**Monday, 27th Aug. —**  
 Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold  
 property from the Liquidator of  
 Witke & Co., at Sales Rooms,  
 Geo. P. Lammet.











